

ESTERDAY'S WEATHER
11 A. M. WEATHER BUREAU,
Feb. 26, 1917.—Last twenty-
four hours: Rainfall, .06.
Temperature, Min. 62, Max.
78. Weather, clear.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS		
	Cents	Dollars
98° Centrifugals N. Y. per lb. per ton		
Price, Hawaiian basis	4.957	\$98.14
Last previous quotation	5.27	\$105.40

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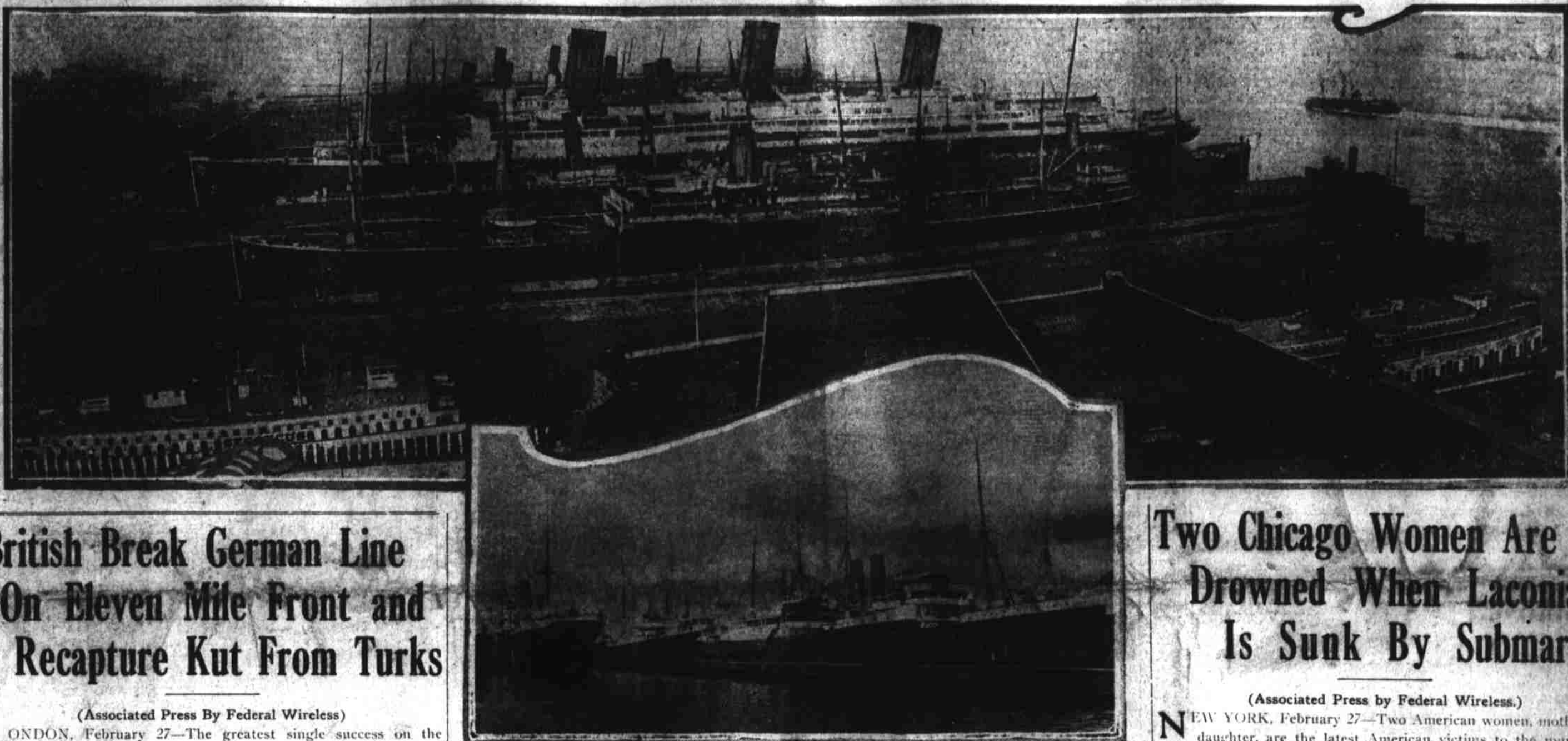
HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4612

AMERICAN WOMEN DIVER VICTIMS

President Appeals To Congress For Still More Power

SOME of the scores of German refugee ships which fled for safety to harbors of America, and which have been partially ruined by the members of their crews acting under orders from Berlin, issued as soon as it became evident that the government of the United States no longer would tolerate the outrages which the Kaiser's submarines are perpetrating upon the high seas. In the large upper picture are to be seen the great transatlantic liners at their docks in Hoboken, across the North River from New York. The Vaterland is the large vessel with three stacks. The smaller picture shows the refugee ships in Honolulu. Reading from left to right they are the Loong Moon, the Hol-satia, the Gouverneur Jaeschke, and the Prinz Waldermar. In the extreme left of the lower picture the stern of the Staatssekretar Kraetke is to be seen.



British Break German Line On Eleven Mile Front and Recapture Kut From Turks

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

LONDON, February 27.—The greatest single success on the western front since the two great armies settled down to trench warfare has been won by the British troops operating north of the River Aisne, according to the official statement issued by the British war office last night.

The German line has been shattered over a width of eleven miles and driven back for a depth of two miles and is still in rapid retreat, so that no man knows what the result will be. It is the most tremendous victory that any of the fighting forces have gained in one day for more than two years of steady fighting on the western front, and means more than can be correctly estimated yet.

One of the things which is generally accepted here, is that the German commanders are determined to concentrate their full force upon the submarine campaign against Great Britain, and that they are not attempting the same dogged resistance that the German forces on the Somme and Aisne fronts have been showing.

Another thing military observers are asserting today, is that the German morale has broken in the west following the tremendous drains that the constant "pecking policy" of the Allies has inflicted upon them, and that the officers have found it impossible to get their men to meet the attacking forces of Sir Douglas Haig with the same steadiness as before.

It is believed that the new German lines have been formed in the rear and to the east of Arras and Cambrai, leaving Bapaume in the hands of the British troops. A glance at the map shows what the result of such a move would be. In the first place it would mean that the entire German lines north of Arras, where they would begin to bend sharply to the east, would be flanked, and could be held only at tremendous cost and by the permission of the attackers.

To the south the effect of such a retreat would be even more marked. South of the present British line the French have been persistently pounding at the German fronts in the neighborhood of St. Pierre Vaast, where, in their word, the Germans have constructed some of the strongest fortifications on the whole of the strong Somme front. The retreat of the Germans to the north of Saint Pierre would in turn flank that position, making it impossible to hold it, and that in turn would mean that the entire Peronne-S. Quentin region would be forced to fall back, probably as far south as Roye, where the long battle line begins to turn eastward toward Noyon and Soissons.

The victory on the Aisne was not the only victory reported by the British war office last night. In the Tigris valley, where the British suffered one of the most disastrous and spectacular defeats of the early part of the war, they are reported to be advancing, pushing the Turks back and capturing Kut-el-Amara, for months associated with disaster, now linked up in the British mind with victory over heavy odds. The triumph comes after many months of slow campaigning, in which the British army had to face tremendous difficulties, including tropical heat and floods. The announcement of the victory was made last night by Bonar Law, in a statement to the house of commons, and he added that the Turks are retreating toward Bagdad, the goal at which the British under General Towns- send, were aiming when defeat interrupted their plans.

Two Chicago Women Are Drowned When Laconia Is Sunk By Submarine

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, February 27.—Two American women, mother and daughter, are the latest American victims to the murderous German submarine campaign at sea.

They were drowned last Sunday night, when a German submarine, operating in the dark sneaked upon its prey, the Cunard liner Laconia, off the Irish coast, and sent that steamer to the bottom with a torpedo.

The drowned women were Mrs. Mary E. Hoy of Chicago, and her young daughter.

Despatches from the agents of the vessel at London, where full details of the sinking of the big liner have been received, announced that the submarine campaign of ruthlessness had again claimed American lives and brought open warfare between this country and the German deep sea slayers, that much closer.

The liner Laconia, which sailed from this port on Sunday, February 18, was sunk at ten o'clock at night on Sunday last, the result of a German torpedo, fired without warning at the big passenger ship. No effort was made by the submarine commander to save the lives of the women and children, he knew to be on board.

There were twenty-six Americans aboard the liner, ten in the cabins and sixteen as members of the crew. Those who escaped were landed at Queenstown last night.

According to an official report of the affair from London, the liner was attacked without warning and with no provisions made regarding the safety of the passengers and crew, the attack in this respect duplicating that upon the Sussex, which strained German-American relations until Germany pledged her honor not to repeat.

The liner carried one hundred passengers in all.

The Laconia was one of the best-known of the Cunard fleet, a big liner of 18,100 tons, built in 1912 at Newcastle. Her home port was Liverpool.

In 1913 the Laconia was on the Boston-Liverpool run and was later put into the Mediterranean Adriatic service with sailings from New York. Later she was put in the New York-Liverpool service as freight and passenger vessel. She was valued in the millions.

In the various shipping offices here yesterday, following the President's appearance before congress, it was announced that if the President be given authority to arm and man American merchantmen much shipping tied up here will resume sailings immediately guns are provided. This is the statement of officials of the shipping companies.

Related news of a German submarine attack upon a vessel flying the American flag was brought in yesterday by the American bark Galena, whose log shows that she was fired upon by a submarine on her outward voyage from this port for Romen. She was attacked off the French coast and was rescued by British destroyers, who dashed to her assistance in response to her distress signals. On the approach of the destroyers, the submarine dived for safety. The attack took place on November 27.

REPUBLICAN FILIBUSTER THREATENED

Senator La Follette Opposed To Wilson's Request

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The murder of two American women, Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and her daughter, in the sinking of the Cunard liner Laconia added to the tenseness of the situation that followed the appearance of President Wilson before a joint session of the two houses of congress yesterday, with a statement of the repeated German outrages, and the request that congress give him the power and money to take further steps to protect the lives and property of Americans at sea, against the illegal attacks of the Teutonic submarines.

The sinking of the Laconia, unwarned and unprepared for attack, in the dark last Sunday night, is regarded here as being the most serious disregard of American rights since the commencement of the illegal underseas campaign of the Germans and Austrians. It brings about the situation which President Wilson has been declaring would mean open hostilities. It is generally regarded as the long expected "overt act," for which the President has asked congress to prepare.

In spite of this fact, and the rallying of all factions—or almost all factions to the support of the President, it is feared by the Democratic leaders in the upper house that Senator La Follette, the senior senator from Wisconsin will endeavor to conduct a filibuster against the approval of the President's request for more power in dealing with the situation.

Following the presentation of the facts of the situation that has developed from the German violation of her pledges, by Mr. Wilson, Representative Flood of Virginia, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the lower house, held a long conference with the President, at the White House, returning to the house to introduce a bill carrying everything that the President had asked congress for in his address.

An appropriation for one hundred million dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the President is included in the measure.

This is the measure, and the powers that it conveys to the President, that Senator La Follette is reported to object too, on the grounds that it gives too much power to the executive during the adjournment of congress. Indeed it is claimed that the bill confers what amount to powers to declare war upon Germany, should the President see fit.

This attitude of La Follette and his followers in the senate, it is believed will force a special session of congress. Indeed it is freely reported that unless the President yields and promises to call a special session immediately after the ending of the current session, that the Republicans plan a hot fight on many of the important bills now pending.

The Wilson leaders in both houses declare that the Constitution has already conferred upon the President the powers which he has asked of congress but, that Mr. Wilson feels that he should not act without the formal consent of congress.

The Flood Bill gives to the administration the power to order the arming of all merchantmen, "and to use such other instrumentalities and methods" as may be deemed necessary by the President.

It is likely that the revenue bill will be passed at this session, but the administration leaders fear that the Republicans are planning a fight upon the army and navy measures, which would also force an extra session.

The arrival of the President at the Capitol, shortly before one o'clock, was contemporaneous with news from London that the Cunard liner Laconia, bound from New York to Liverpool, had been sunk by a submarine on Sunday evening. A number of Americans, both passengers and members of the crew, were reported to have been on board, their lives having been placed in jeopardy through the unwarned attack of the German diver. This news and the uncertainty whether or not American lives had been lost added to the tenseness of the occasion.

The President recited the evidence of the German aggressions, asking that he be empowered to

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